NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1886.

GEN. SHALER FACES A JURY.

HIS TRIAL FOR TAKING A BRIBE BEGUN.

THE JURY-BOX SOON FILLED—MONMOUTH B. WILSON WINCES UNDER EXAMINATION.

When the case of "The People against General Alexander Shaler" was called yosterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and ferminer, by long odds the least interested-looking spectator in the whole courtroom was General Alexander Shaler himself. He looked the impersonation of judicial imperturbability. Not by so much as the twitching of a muscle did he betray the fact that for him the issue at stake is the State Prison and life-long dishonor or vindication and restored public confidence. With sunken cheeks stored public confidence. With sunken cheeks to the state Prison and life-long dishonor or vindication and restored public confidence. With sunken cheeks to the state Prison and life-long dishonor or vindication and restored public confidence. With sunken cheeks to read a long public confidence. With sunken cheeks to read a long public confidence. With sunken cheeks the state Prison and life-long dishonor or vindication and restored public confidence. With sunken cheeks the state Prison and life-long dishonor or vindication and restored public confidence. With sunken cheeks the state Prison and life-long dishonor or vindication and restored public confidence. With sunken cheeks the public confidence with sunken cheeks the public confidence. and life-long dishonor or vindication and re-stored public confidence. With sunken cheeks and eyes half-hidden by crow's feet his features are much better fitted to conceal than to reveal feeling. Judge Barrett, though calm and dignified as becomes his office, seemed to take a much more lively interest in his proceedings. General Shaler was en-trenched among his counsel, Colonel George Bliss, ex-United States District-Attorney Elihu Root, and William F. Howe. They made up in animation all that General Shaler lacked. Colonel John R. Fellows, Ambrose H. Purdy and De Lancy Nicoll represented the District-Attorney's office. Among the spectators in the court-room were ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, S. Hastings Grant and

The selection of the jury which is to decide whether General Shaler did or did not accept a bribe of \$9,000 from Monmouth B. Wilson for his influence in securing the purchase of armory sites consumed much less time than is usual in similar cases which have awakened much public interest and dicusssion. Each candidate for the jury-box was asked whether he knew General Shaler, Monmouth B. Wilson or any of the counsel; whether he was or had been a member of the National Guard; whether he owned tenement-house property and had any ill-feeling against General Shaler because of his official control over such property as president of the Board of Health; and, of course, how far his opinion had been affected by anything he had read in the newspapers. But Bernard Cohen was excu-ed because he said he never read the papers and had never heard of General Shaler. The first juror accepted was Smith Lee, the trustee of the Morgan Smith estate, living at No. 54 East Fifty-ninth-st., and with an office at No. 15 Cortlandt-st. Samuel G. Bernstein, a dealer in fancy goods at No. 33 Mercer-st., and living at No. 182 West Seventy-second-st., was the next to enter the jury-box. Then six men in succession, for either knowing too much or too little, were rejected. They did not seem at all sorry. John H. McKemry, a contractor with an office at No. 120 Front-st., and living at No. 337 West Eighteenth-st., made the fourth juror. The others west Eighteenthist, made the fourth jury. The others chosen were William Livingston, a dealer in sashes at No. 451 West Thirty-fourth-st, and living at No. 500 West Thirty-fifth-st.; Matthew Anderson, a real estate dealer at Cortlandt-ave, and One-hundred-and-fortyeighth-st., house No. 361 North Third-ave.; Elbert S. Jemison, a banker at No. 23 William-st, house No. 46 West Nineteenth-st.; James L. Walsh, bookkeeper at No. 238 West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., house No. 407 West Thirty-third-st.; George D. Emerson, a dealer in music strings at Fleetwood-ave. and One-hundred-andsixty-second-st., living at No. 157 West Twenty-ninth-st.; Sixty-Secondesa, twing at No. 485 Broadway, house George A. Freeman, pencils, No. 485 Broadway, house No. 53 West Twenty-fourth-st.; Peter Frambach, tailor, at No. 27 Union Square, and living at No. 28 West Houston-st.gand Henry Cohen, a tobacconist, at No. 223 South-st. Twelve "good men and true" having found seats in the jury box, Judge Barrett administered the usual caution to them about reading what the papers said about the case, or in engaging in discussions about it, and then let them off until 2:30 in the afternoon.

Promptly at that hour General Shaler again took his seat and soon shifted it a little that he might face the jurymen. Well he knew that his face would tell no tales; but theirs might. Edward Mitchell, chairman of the Republican County Committee, occupied a seat next n, whispered in his ear sometimes and occasionally offered a suggestion to Colonel Bilss when he was making objections. But the combative Colonel needed no stimulating in that direction. Ex-Mayor Edson occu pled a scat a few feet from General Shaler and occasion ally eyed him solicitously, while Monmouth B. Wilson was giving his testimony. Colonel Bilss and Mr. Root did most of the verbal fighting for their client, Mr. Howe interjecting a few sarcastic comments at long intervals. Mr. Purdy was most prompt in meet-ing the objections of the defence; Colonel Fellows, ruddy and jovial, looking as though he thoroughly en-joyed a legal combat, apparently holding himself in reserve. District Attorney Martine spened the case. He read from the Peual Code the definition of the crime with which General Shaller is charged and the penalties attached to it. Then in tones calm and dignified, entirely free from traces of passion, he began to tell what he expected to prove against General Shalor. "It will appear," he said, "from the evidence that the commandants of the Sth, 12th and 22d Regissents at various times made applications to the Armory Board for armories. In selecting land for those armories, the defendant as a member of the Board had a large controlling influence. He was an intimate personal friend of Monmouth B. Wilson. Wilson, learning that certain lands were to be taken for armories, went to General Smaler and made with him an agreement, essentially corrupt, whereby he (Wilson) should get control of certain property; that General Shaler by his influence with the Board should secure its purchase for armories, and the profits be devided between them." Thus far it was all plain sailing for Mr. Martine.

But when his began to talk about how this agreement had been applied in the purchase of property at Ninthave, and Sixty-first-st., he was met by prompt objection from Colonel Bliss, who said that the indictment only related to property at Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth ats, and Madison-ave., and that the District-Attorney in opening should confine himself to that. A warm fight was waged for some time over this point. Mr. Root took a hand in it and Mr. Purdy waxed warm in support of the District-Attorney. Judge Barrett sustained the objection. Colonel Bijss looked elated; his client utterly indifferent. Mr. Martine in the rest of his opening confined himself to the Madison-ave, property. "Wilson," he s.id, through a friend of his named Fairchild, heard that that plot of land was in the market. Fairchild learned that the property could be bought for \$315,000 and a contract was made to get it for that price. Wiland a contract was made to get it for that piece. Whe son then told Shaler that if he could get the Armory Board to purchase it for \$359,000 he should have one-half of the excess \$35,000. General Shaler assented. But there was a hitch in consummating the sale because the money could not then be raised owing to the law prohibiting the sale of bonds at less than par. General in the contains tha Sat there was a little cause the honor could not then be raised owing to the law prohibiting the sale of bonds at less than par. General Shaler at this time was much pressed by certain owners of mortgages upon property of his in New-Jersey. He told Wilson of his trouble. The mortgages amounted to \$15,000. Wilson told him that his share of the profits of the sale of the Madison-ave, property would causble him to relieve himself of these mortgages. The property was purchased for an armory sile for \$350,000, through the assistance of the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Wilson became possessed of his share of the profit, about \$16,000, and in pursuance of his agreement with General Shaler he purchased for \$9,000 the mortgage upon the New-Jorsey property. The mortgage was assigned to him and he delivered satisfaction papers for it to General Shaler."

Mr. Martine then told how when the Gibbs committee began to investigate the armories General Shaler got

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Mr. Hartine then told how when the Gibbs committee began to investigate the armortes General Shaler got badly frightened and besought Wilson to stand by him. Wilson did so until he was on the verge of imprisonment. The satisfaction papers were destroyed by him to General Shaler's house, but the record of the assignment of the mortgage to Wilson could not be destroyed. Further to cover up their tracks letters were written between them concerning the mortrage and dated several months back, designed to make it appear as a legal transaction. "You and I regret," he said in conclusion, "that a gentleman of the character of General Shaler should be brought to the bar of justice, but I take it that you, gentlemen of the jury, will not fail in your daty any more than the learned judge will fail in hia."

"Monmouth B. Wilson," called the clerk of the court. In response a good-looking, broad-shouldered, well-built man, with gray hair and frosted beard stepped to the witness-stand. His face turned scariet before he had been there five minutes, and remained fushed as long as his examination continued. Meanwhile he perspired freely, apparently with the intensity of his effort to refrain from answering the questions which Mr. Purdy put with energy which increased with the difficulty of his task. In response to the preliminary questions he said that he was "at the present time somewhat in the insurance business." He had known General Shaler for seventeen or eighteen years. He had had several conversations with General shaler about obtaining lands for armory sites. Some had taken place in May, 1884.

Q.—State the substance of one of those conversations.

A.—I cannot state exactly, but it was with regard to armory property.

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Q.—What did you say to the General and what did the General say to you?

A.—It is almost a matter of impossibility to say what he did say.

Q.—I only want the substance.

A.—I cannot, exactly. It dealt with plots of ground for the Armory Board in the lower or upper part of the city.

After several questions and answers of this sort, the witness manifesting his uncasiness in varions ways, he was asked if he could state any conclusions arrived at in the conversations with General Shaler in reference to property for the Armory Board.

A.—I don't understand you.

Q.—Have you told all of the general conversations that you recollect A.—I don't exactly recollect any conversation.

versation.

Q.—Was anything said on the subject of your making money by selling land land to the Armory Board and dividing the profits between you? A.—There was.

Q.—What? A.—I cannot recollect the exact conversation. tion.
Q.—Well, the substance of it 1 A.—The substance of it was that we should divide what was made—that is about the substance of it.

Many eyes searched General Shaler's face when he wie this reluctant admission, but he looked as caimly

"I told him that when that Yuron property (Madisonave, lots) was sold I would take the mortgages up for him."

Q.—You were a witness before the Gibbs Committee, were you indicted by the Grand Jury for refusing to answer about the setransactions to that committee † A.—I was.

Q.—Did you enter into an agreement with the District-Attorocy that if he would cross off that indictment you would come forward and testify about this case † A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you recollect when the Madison-ave, property was sold and the money paid † A.—Somewhere in the month of December, 1884.

Q.—How much money did you get † A.—I have not fixed it—somewhere about \$14,000 or \$15,000.

Q.—From whom did you get the money † A.—Mr. Fairchild. I then took up the mortcages through one of the trustees by giving him \$1,000 in one check and \$8,000 afterward.

Q.—What did you next do with these mortgages † A.—I had satisfaction pieces made for each of them.

Q.—What did you next do with these mortgages † A.—I had satisfaction pieces made for each of them.

Q.—What did you do with those satisfaction pieces † A.—Gave them to General Shaler somewhere about the month of January, 1885.

Q.—Do you recollect being before the Gibbs Committe 1 A. (promptly—Should think I did.

Q.—When you were before the committee did you see General Shaler † A.—Yes, at various places down town and up town.

Q.—What did you say to him and he to you! A.—I cannot recollect.

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The witness acknowledged that at the time the Floed Rock explosion took place he met General Shaler sin some open ledds," and told him that he wanted "those satisfaction pieces back."

Q.—Did you tell him why fou wanted them back I A.—I told him that I wanted them out of existence.

Q.—Did you tell him why four wanted them back I A.—I his house in Forty eighth-st., a short time afterward.

Q.—What time! A.—In the e

o'clock:

Q.—How did you enter? A.—At the basement.
Q.—What took place there? A.—I took the satisfaction pleces and one or the other of us threw them in the stove. I think that I did.
Q.—What was said about it? A.—I cannot tell.
Q.—Cannot you give any of the conversation that occurred between you while engaged in the pressant occupation of getting these satisfaction pleces out of the way? A. (in a tone of feeble resentment)—I don't know that it was a pleasant occupation. that it was a pleasant occupation.

Q -How long were you with General Shaler ! A.-

Q —How long were you with General Shaler! A.— About half an bour. Q.—Cannot you give any of the conversation! A.—I cannot.

G.—Cannot you give any of the conversation! A.—I cannot.

Q.—Did you write a letter about the interest on the mortgages? A.—I did, somewhere about that time.

Q.—What conversation did you have about it! A.—Something about the interest on the mortgages not being path, and that I should write him a letter in response to one which he gave me.

Q.—How was the letter dated? A.—Some time back in the month of January, I believe.

Q.—What was contained in the letters which you wrote General Shuler? A.—Something about as the interest had not been paid! I was willing to take 6 per cent on the \$9,000 invested.

Q.—What were the contents of the letter which you received from General Shaler? A.—About the same thing—about back interest and paying the interest about once a year.

received from General Shaler (A.—About the same thing—about back interest and paying the interest about once a year.

Q.—What did General Shaler state to you as the reason why you should enter into this correspondence and intends the letters! A.—I can't recoilect what it was, but there was a conversation of the same character and the object was to keep it on record for the interest.

Q.—Were you charged in presenting any other plots of ground to General Shaler to be taken up by the Armory Board for armory purposes! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How many other pieces beside this plot! A.—There might have been half a dozen.

Q.—Were any of them actually taken by the city!

A.—They were.

Q.—How many. A.—Two.

Q.—Were they presented by you to the Armory Board in pursuance of an arrangement made by you with the General! A.—They were.

Q.—Ind you make money out of these transactions it Colonel Bliss objected to this question and his objection was austained, as was also his objection to the question whether the money made in these two last transactions had been divided with General Shaler.

At one part of his examination the witness, in his extreme nervousness, snapped his thumb and flugger repeatedly until. Colonel Pellows surgested that the "snappling accompaniment" prevented the hearing of his testimony.

An adjournment was taken till 11 o'clock to-day.

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STRIKE OF THE CARPET-WEAVERS.

OVER 300 LOOMS IDLE-AN OFFER OF ARBITRATION REJECTED. PHILADELPHIA, Jan 25 (Special).-There were 600 of the striking hand-loom carps

sembled in the hall at Frankford road and Thompson st. this afternoon to take action for the support of the men while out. Letters were read from other unions volunteering to send substantial aid. A roll of the various teering to send substantial and reports from their repre-sentatives showed that the weavers of the following firms had left their looms : Ivins, Dietz & Magee, 83 firms had left their looms: 1970s, Dietz & Mager, Sales looms; Baggs & White, 60; John Watt, 60; James Bales, John Smith, 22; John Boggs, David McDowell, George Treuse, Rebert Carson, 50; Judge Brothers, Robert Gevins, 20; Robert Galbreath, Roth & Pavis, Watt & Brother, 10; Thomas Leedom & Sons, 23. Albert H. Love, president of the Peace Society, sent a communication offering to act as an arbitration committee to adjust the difficulties between the men and their employers, but his offer was rejected.

MRS. COQUARD OBTAINS A DIVORCE.

St. Louis, Jan. 25 (Special).-The Coquard divorce case was called in the Circuit Court to-day. L. A. Coquard, the defendant, is the most popular broker in the city. Mrs. Coquard, attired in a close-fitting suit of black, gave the following evidence: "I am thirty-two years of age and married the defendant in August, 1877. and have been a dutiful wife to him since. Before we were married two weeks he called me vile names and struck me. I did not strike back. He was not at home one hundred nights in two years. Two years ago my parents accompanied me home from church and he was busive to them. He caught me by the throat and unped my head against the wall. He accused me of amoral conduct with men. In October, 1885, he came ome about 9 p.m. I had my door locked, and before I aild open it he kicked it in and said: 'I have caught in at last.' When he saw that there was no so could open it be kicked it in and said: 'I have causary
on at last.' When he saw that there was no one in the
room he said: 'Pil catch you yet.' He offered me
\$50,000 to leave him and when I refused struck me. To
avoid the public disgrace of a separation I offered to live
at his home as house keeper. He told me that he was
worth \$400,000." Mr. Coquard allowed the case to go
by default and the court granted the woman \$150,000.

IT WAS A PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (Special) .- In the upreme Court this afternoon the final decision in the bel suit of ex-Judge Briggs against Phillip C. Garrett, chairman of the late Committee of One Hundred, was given. The court, by a vote of four to three, affirmed the decision of Common Picas No. 1, which nonsuited Judge Briggs and refused to allow the case to go before a jury. The opinion holds that the letter containing the alleged libel was sent to the Committee of One Hundred and presented by Mr. Garrett as chairman and was a privileged communication.

GETTING HIS BACK PAY FROM THE CITY. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (Special).-The Sureme Court has delivered a verdict in favor of ex-Magistrate Rink for \$12,000. In 1880 Rink was defeated for the office of magistrate by a small majority and he contested the sent of Magistrate Barr, who was awarded a certificate of election. After a three-rears trial Rink won his case and was duly installed. He sucd the city for back compensation with the above result.

FLORIDA'S GREAT LOSS.

Sanford, Fla., Jan 25.-Florida has a black eye. The orange crop is ruined and many of the young trees are killed. The people are trying to conceal it the land agents swear it is not so; but it is so. There is not a sound orange left in all this region. In all the fa-mous orange groves the ground is covered with golden frozen fruit. These are facts gathered from the best sources of information and they mean a loss of \$50,000,000

CINCINNATI NEWSPAPER CHANGES. CINCINNATI, Jan. 25 (Special) .- The Cincinati Sun will change hands to-morrow, the purchasers eing Lewis Leonard, of The Times-Star, and others. The consideration is not mentioned, but is said to be an advance of 25 per cent over the sum paid by the selling parties eight weeks ago. George Perkins, the managing editor, who has made The San a first-class morning newspaper, will retire. Other changes will probably be

OUTPUT OF PIG IRON. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (Special) .- In the report of General Manager Swank, of the Pennsylvania production of all kinds of pig from in the United States in 1884 was 4,529,869 net tons, or 4,044,526 gross tons. In 1885 the production was 4,589,613 net tons, or 4,097,868 gross tons. The near approach of the production of 1885 to that of 1884 was the result of the greater activity which prevailed in the second half of 1885 as

compared with the first half. The production of pig iron in 1885 classified according to the character of the fuel used and as compared with 1883 and 1884, was as follows in net tons: 1883-5,146,972; 1884-4,589,513; 1885-4,529,809.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE. MOTHER AND SONS AGAINST FATHER.

COLONEL FOULK IMPRISONED IN HIS OFFICE AND

FED BY MEANS OF A ROPE AND BASKET. PITTSBURG, Jan. 25 (Special).-Pedestrians

Fifth-ave., glance curiously up at the second story of The Dispatch building. A strange fight, or rather siece is in progress there. A large sign underneath the windows reads "W. L. Foulk's Sons, Newspaper Advertising Agency." Colonel W. L. Foulk says that he is still a member of the firm. His son, Roswell Foulk, denies this and is lacked up by another son, Louis H. R. Foulk. Hostilities were conducted by letter until Satur-day night when the Colonel marched to the disputed property accompanied by his son, W. L. Poulk, jr., and three stout assistants from the Home Hotel. The Colonel was about to take possession of some papers when his coat tails were seized by Roswell. The latter and his elerks were forced from the roun, the door was locked and the Colonel remained in possession. A rope was dropped from the window and a basket of food was soon drawn up and disar peared within.

Saturday night passed without any exciting incident. On Sanday norning, Roswell, who had laid siege to the building, cut the rope and the Colonel was cheated out of his breakfast. At 1 p. m., Chief of Detectives O'Mara ordered the son to allow provisions to reach the hungry father and in view of a highly amused crowd of spectators, assisted in hoisting the basket. In the evening edding was hoisted to the garrison in the same manner. Reporters who visited the seat of war found themselves between two fires when they reached the hallway out-side the office. While the Colonel poked his head out of a window and told how he had founded the business before the war and how his sens had mismanaged it, he was subjected to the constant luterruptions of his sens Louis and Roswell, who denied every charge.

This morning Roswell and Louis, under the advice of their counsel, placed a staple and padlock on the outside of the office door, thus preventing the Colonel and his

" Wa do this " said Louis, " to prevent our goods from being taken out until such time as we can legally ous them. We will enter informations for forcible entry. calteious mischief, larceny and pointing firearms.

A well-known woman of society called at the office to day on business and was greatly surprised at the state of atlairs. She held a conversation with the Colone through an open window and expressed regret at his predicament. This afternoon Roswell and Louis made application to the Sheriff, who issued a capins which was placed in the hands of trusted deputies to be served on the gallant Colonel. The capias is no good, unless served on him personally.

It will be remembered that the Colonel's wife is sning or a divorce. In his reply which was published a few days ago, he charges his wife among other things with having assaulted his superior officer in the Regular Atmy for which Colonel Foulk was placed in the guard house.

WILL THE MORMONS EMIGRATE?

A PLAN TO SELL THEM A TRACT IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (Special) .- At the time of the recent rumors concerning an uprising among the formons against the United States authorities, negotitions were pending between the heads of the church and a syndicate represented by Dr. George A. Rawson, ormerly of Chicago, but lately a Government physican of the Sandwich Islands. On one of the largest falands of the Hawaiian group there is a tract of land 1,000,000 acres in extent, comprising what is claimed to be the finest farming, grazing and plantation land to be found in the kingdom. This land is owned by James Campbell, an Irishman, who made his ey as a sugar planter. It was his intention to colonize it by bringing to it 500 English families and he was making preparations for the carrying out of his ides, when Mr. Dillingham, of Honolulu, heard of the cessful attempt of the Mormons to negotiate with Mexico for the purpose of founding a colony in that Republi The Mormons have a settlement numbering 4,000 per members do not openly practise polygamy and the land they own is a tract of 600,000 acres adjacent to Campbell's holding. Dillingham tumediately formed a syndicate of five men for the purpose of dence with the Mormon Church. The idea seemed to church, When he arrived in Sait Lake City he was met by J. T. Corse and the heads of the church, with whom he

marreses by his representations and seemed favorably disposed toward the purchase of the fract.

17. Rawson came to Chicago, where he was seen by a reposter to day. He send since his arrival he had received word that there is some doubt about the laws of the islands allowing the practice of polynamy and until that doubt is dissipated, no further progress can be made in the proposed sile.

"The laws of the Islands are fashioned chiefly after the English laws," said the doctor, "as while such a thought never entered my head, I suppose the law arainst plural marriages is incorporated into the ffaswallin statutes. I think though that things will be arranged in a manner satisfactory to the Mormons and that the sale will be put through. I think the Islands ofter as good a home as any other place and they would certainly be more able to eepe with the Hawalian fovernment than with the United States, I cannot say just when the transfer will be concluded. It may be in a month, and it may not be for a considerably longer period.

FIFTY CONGRESSMEN TO AID THEM.

Chicago, Jan. 25 (Special).—The committee aving in charge the coming convention of the third and fourth class postmasters who are seeking for an increase of pay and rent of the post offices occupied by nators and Representatives.

THE COMPANY WILL NOT DO IT ANY MORE. Petersburg, Va., Jan. 25 (Special).-The Grand Jury to-day indicted the Norfolk and Western Radroad Company for running freight trains on its

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

KILLED TWO DAYS AFTER MARRIAGE. KILLED TWO DAYS AFTER MARRIAGE.
Nonmistows, Penn., Jan. 25.—Abraham O'Roth, whose
funeral took place on Saturday, procured a marriage
license on January 14. was married on the 16th, and
killed on the railroad on the 18th. His brother, Isatah
O'Roth, took out a license on the 14th, and both were
married at the save time and place.

DEATH DUE TO EPILEPSY.

Philadelitia, Jan. 25.—A verified of epilepsy was
rendered by the coroner's jury to-day in the case of
George Paimer, age twenty-four, whose death at the
almshouse on Saturday makes the seventh in the startling mortality of the Palmer family, at No 143 Otter-st.

BARRING OUT HER CREDITORS.

ling mortality of the Palmer family, at No 143 Otterst.

BARRING OUT HER CREDITORS.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 25.—In the Senate to-day Mr.
Rhea offered a preamble and joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State Constitution. The proposed amendment provides that all evidences of debt outstanding not arready funded under the Riddieberger bill which are not presented and funded in accordance with the provisions of said act within ninety days after the ratification of this amendment by the people shall be forever barred.

be forever barred.

BALTIMORE CORN EXCHANGE ELECTION.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—The annual election for directors of the Corn and Flour Exchange took place to-day and the following were elected: Edson M. Schryver, Henry A. Parr, Robert S. Fowler, George T. Kenty, Samuel E. George, Hiram G. Dudley, George W. Thlow, Charles D. Reid, Joseph E. Fourd, Edwin Reese, A. Henry Nelker, Edward C. Heald, Alexander J. Godby, George Frame and John H. Girvin. SAID THE LORD ASKED HIM TO KILL HER.

SAID THE LORD AND STATE OF THE SOURCE OF THE

killed Mrs. Graves, and replied that the load assect interest the load. The most then said: "Up you go to the Lord," and strong him up.

VICTIM OF A LAMP EXPLOSION.

WISCHESTE, Vs., Jan. 25,—Mrs. LucyCarpenter, a bride of two months, living near here, endeavored to extinguish the light by blowing down the chimney of a lamp. The lamp exploded and the oil was thrown over her person. In her agonies she rolled on the floor, then jumped up and ran out of the house and threw herself into the snow extincuishing the flames. She was burned beyond recovery.

SETTLING A GEORGIA DOCTOR'S BILL.
CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., Jan. 25.—Dr. Samuel Price and
William Powell quarrelled in Walker County, Ga., when
the former presented a bill for services. Powell was
shot through the abdomen and Price's skull crushed with
a billet of wood. Both are fatelly injured. a billet of wood. Both are fatelly injured.

KICKING HIS PRISONER TO DEATH.

MOBILE, Ala., Jun. 25.—Yesterday afternoon Officer A.

M. Harrington, in arresting William Molloue, who was
intoxicated, kicked him about the body and afterward
had him leeked up in a cell where he was found dead this
morning. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of
death from ill-treatment by Harrington.

THE ATHENIANS ROUSED.

BRITISH SHIPS FOR THE ÆGEAN SEA.

GREECE WARNED THAT SHE MUST NOT FIGHT-RER DEFIANT REPLY.

LONDON, Jan. 25 .- Admiral Lord John Hay, mmanding the Mediterranean squadron, consisting the Alexandra, Neptune, Thunderer, Dreadnaught, Iris Helicon, Carrefort, Cockatrice, Coquette, Cruiser, Hecla and Superb, has receved instructions as to the course be shall pursue if it becomes necessary for him to take action on England's demand of Grosce to disarm. The Alexandra, the flagship of the squadron, carries

tweive guns-two 25-ton and ten 18-ton. She is of 9,400 tons displacement and 8,600 horse-power. The Neptune has six guns-four 38-ton and two 12-ton; 9,310 tons displacement; 8,000 horse power. The Thunderer has four guns-two 35-ton and two 38-ten; 9,330 tons displacement; 6,270 horse-power. The Dreadnaught has four 38-ton guns; 10,820 ton : displacement; has four 3s-ton guns; 10,53 ton guns; 3,730 tons displacement; 7,330 horse power. The Helicon, two guns; 1,290 horse-power. The Carysfoot is a steel and fron corvette of 14 guns 2,350 tons displacement and 2,400 horse-power. The Cockatrice is a composite vessel of 600 tons displacement and 540 horse-power, carrying 2 guns. The Coqueite is a composite gunboat of 430 tons and 410 horse power, carrying 4 gans. The Cruiser is a training-ship of 1960 tons, carrying 4 gans. The Heela is an iron ship of 6,400 tons and 1,700 horse-power, and carries 6 guns. The Superb is an iron armor-plated ship of 9,170 tons and 6,580 horse-power, carrying 16 18-ton guns.

The Greek Minister, in an interview respecting the warlike news published this morning from Athens, says: "The Greek King, Government and people will fight to the bitter end before they will allow the Balgaria to baorb 100,000 people belonging to the Greek race, which she will certainly do if the union of Bulgaria and Castern Rumelia is recognized. Greece is fully entitled to the whole of Epirus. England is interfering with the urles and liberties of Greece. I am confident that the Freeks can whip the Turks at sea. As to a land conflict, he moment war is declared Macedonia and Albania will be set in flames, thus cutting off the land communica tions of the Turks." Greece asserts that Bulgaria has violated the Treaty of Berlin.

The Liberals will probably propose that the Government be consured for coercing Greece. The Cabinet will ect to-morrow. Dispatches are frequently exchanged between London and Athens, but so far without result. The supporters of the Ministry maintain that the danger of the situation justified the coercion of Greece.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Right Hon. Robert Bourke, political secretary of the Foreign Office, stated that the six great Powers warned Greece yesterday that a naval attack by Greece on Turkey would not be BERLIN, Jan, 25 .- A dispatch from Wilhelmshafen, one

of the principal German naval stations on the North rapidly fitted out for sea. Her destination is the Piracus, the port of Athens. The Prinz Friedrich Karl carries sixteen guns of ten tons each. She is of 6,000 tons displacement and 3,450 horse power. The North German Gazette says: " The attitude of Eng-

The North German Gazetic says: "The attitude of England with regard to the wardke position assumed by Greece toward Turkey must be vigorously supported. The Powers must not allow that small firebrand State to leepardize the p-ace of Europe."

SMYRNA, Jan. 25.—Great activity exists in Turkish minory and naval circles. Troops and horses are being hurried off for Salonica. The transportation department is using extraordinary efforts to hurry troops and munitions of war to the Greek frontier.

BLEGARD, Jan. 25.—Bepression has been caused here by the announcement that the Powers have decided to coerce Greece. An informal alliance was only recently arranged between Servia and Greece. It is reported that the Greek fleet has gone to Salamia.

Night, Jan. 25.—M. Garachanine, the Servian Prime Minister, has submitted to King Mian the Servian Cabinet's peace proposals, which deal with the subjects of the Bungarian passport regulation, the blockade of the frontier, the settlement of the emigrant question, and a conclusion of enteens and commercial conventions with Bulgaria. The Servian officials believe that if Bulgaria all accept these conditions, the action will be accepted as evidence of such good will toward Servia that as a result peace may be regarded as assured.

DEALING WITH THE IRISH QUESTION. THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT TO ATTACK THE SUB-JECT FORTHWITH,

LONDON, Jan. 25 .- It is stated that the Govrument will probably deal with the Irish question be fore taking up the proposed mineralments to the proedure roles. This statement has caused surprise here, where it has been generally understood that the Govern-ment would seek defeat by forcing the House of Commons to act on the amendments, the Ministry, according to report, being afraid to face the Irish issue just

In the House of Commons this lafternoon Sir Michael Hicks-heach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, leader in the House of the Conservatives, said in answer to a question was in consultation for several days. They were much impresses by his representations and seemed favorably disposed toward the purchase of the tract.

House of the Conservatives, and in answer to a question that the Government had no intention of abandoning the control of the Irish constabulary.

Kilmorey, Conservative, moved the abolition of the

office of Viceray of Ireland.

A dispatch from Rome says that the Moniteur de Rome, the organ of the Vatican, expresses amoganee at the opposition displayed in the Quant's speech to the standering of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. The Moniteur longs for the time to come when the world shall see Processantism entirely extingued from ireland and Catholicesia universally recognized.

hiz-d.
DUBLEY, Jan. 25 - Patrick O'Brien, secretary of the Inverpool branch of the National League, has been selected as the Nationalist candidate for Parliament for the unlitte division of Armagh, vacant by the death dokn McKane, Loyalist.

A SUIT AGAINST MADAME PATTL

VIENNA, Jan. 25.-When the report reached this city that choicra had appeared at Trieste, Medame Patti broke an engagement with a manager to appear in opera at that place. The manager claimed a forfeit of 10,000 frames when he found that there was no cholera 10,000 frames when he to that the suit. The receipts for the prima donna's performance at Vienna were to be seized by the Trieste manager, but Madame Patti failed to sing at Vienna, it being announced that she had been taken suddenly ill with influenza. She went the same

THE FRIGHT ABOUT THE PRINCE OF WALES, CHESTER, Jan. 25 .- The Prince of Wales, who has been visiting the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall since Friday, was to-day presented with a lova

and address by the critzens of Chester, in the Town Hall. The city was handsomely decorated.

The poince authorities state that they have discovered that the threats against the Prince of Wales had no other foundation than the shily talk of a half-witted fellow living in Chester.

DRIVING A PROPHET OUT OF SENEGAL. Paris, Jan. 25,-The Governor of Senegal telegraphs that he has defeated the False Prophet samary and driven him into the Niger country.

ENTENCING A CONFEDERATE OF PRESTAN'S. PANAMA, Jan. 16.-Another accomplice of the rebel, Prestan, who burned Colon, has been apprenended. He is a Cuban, Peralta, and has been sentence to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Bogote

A NEW JAPANESE CONSULGENERAL SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25,-Yokohama advices tate that Yoshida Jiro, for a long time Secretary and Charge d'Affaires at Washington, will go to New-York

BARILLOS PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA. PANAMA, Jan. 16,-The balloting in Guatemala for President resulted in the election of General Barrillos, the entire country voting for him, A new Cabnet, said to be composed of excellent men, has been

MEXICAN HOPES FOR THE BLAND BILL. MEXICO, Jan. 25, via Galveston-It is probable that the Government will propose to the United States a special conference in relation to the legalized depreciation of the Mexican dollar in the United States as compared with the Bland dollar. It is believed here that in England public opinion is against a gold standard and it is hoped that the United States Congress will not consent to step sliver coinage.

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, Jan, 25 (Special) .- It is generally nderstood that before the opening of Parliament, general amnesty will be granted to halfbreeds now undergo-ing terms of imprisonment for complicity in the Northwest rebellion. It had been agreed that on no account should any of those who were implicated in any of the murders be included in the amnesty. The halfbreed prisoners who will receive their liberty by this amnesty include all of Riel's council. They are Alexander Cayen, Maxime Dubois, Philip Gardupuy, Maxime Lepine, Philip Garnot, Pierre Vandal, Pierre Heury, Albert Monkman, Pierre Parenteau, James Sharps and Baptiste Vandal, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment; Alexander Fisher, Pierre Gardupny and Molse Mullet, three years; and Joseph Arcand, Ignace Poitras, ar., Ignace Poitras, ir., and Molse Parenteau, sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

J. C. Ayer & Co. have made an offer of settlement for the Government's claim, on account of irregularities in the Government's claim, on account of irregularities in the importation of medicines into Canada. The Government's claim, on account of irregularities in the importation of medicines into Canada. Maxime Lepine, Philip Garnot, Pierre Vandal, Pierre

amount of the discrepancy in the value of the medicines imported in the last three years. imported in the last three years.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The attention of the Government has been called by fishery officers and others to the necessity of taking prompt action to preserve the lobster fisheries in the Maritime Provinces. The lobsters are becoming scarce and small, and on the coast of Prince Edward Island there has been a great falling off.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS, Parts, Jan. 25.—Madame Barreme denies the story published by the Soleil on Friday that she had denonneed a relative as the murderer of her husband, lately Prefect of the Department of Eure.

BREMEN, Jan. 25.—Two hundred, and fifty bales of the cotton from the British steamer Gledholt, from Savannah, were damaged by lire on the wharf on Friday.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 25.—The printer who attempted to take the life of Premier Estrup in October has been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. EDINBURGH, Jan. 25.—All reports agree that this is the hardest winter-Scotland has experienced in twenty years. The snow is two feet deep. Sheep are starying and wild birds are flocking to the towns and villages to obtain food.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—The German-Americans on the Island of Foehr, whose expulsion from Germany was recently ordered, have petitioned the Government to allow them to remain until April 1.

VICTIMS OF MASKED BURGLARS.

TWO AGED PERSONS ROBBED AND BEATEN. LEFT BOUND ON THE PLOOR WITH MILK AND FOOD

IN REACH. Boston, Jan. 25 (Special).—Middleboro, a town on the line of the Old Colony Ratiway, is agitated over one of the boldest burgianes ever committed in that neighborhood. The victim was Hartley Wood, age seventy-seven, who lives with his sister, Miss Helen Wood, age sixty-nye, in Grove-st., an isolated part of the town. About 9:30 o'clock on Saturday night Mr. Wood was sitting alone in his kitchen reading a newspaper, when two masked men sprang into the room. Despite his advanced age, Mr. Wood grappled with his assailants and a severe tussic ensued, in which the old man knocked down both of them. His strength, however, failed him and he was finally overcome by the robbers, who beat and kicked him in a most unmerciful manner. While one of them held him on the floor with

and with it bound him securely. Having secured their victim, they examined his pockets. From one they took a wallet containing about \$30. They next visited the room occupled by Miss Wood, who had gone to bod. She was summarily awakened by the ruflians, who ordered her to get up. Miss Wood made a desperate redistance. The men dragged her by her hair to a room next to the kitchen, where they bound her hand and foot. They then ransacked the house from top to bottom. The only booty they secured, as far as known, was a pocketook containing \$50, which they took from Miss Wood's room. She received rough usage from the hands of the robbers. They gave her a black eye and a severe wound on the right cheek.

his hand on his throat, the other secured a clothes-line

The robbers, after having secured such plunder as was available, returned to the room where they had left Miss Wood and informed her that they would make her condition as comfortable as they could, although they should have to leave her bound. They brought two pillows, which they placed under her bead, and then cov-ered her with bedclothes. In the same way they treated her brother, and then took two pans of milk from the pantry and placed them beside their victims, together with some food. The robber who appeared to be the leader remarked that he didn't want them to suffer too much, as it would be a long time before assistance would reach them. The two then left the house. Mr. Wood and his sister remained in their uncomfortable condition until about 10 a. m. on Sunday. At that time Mr. Wood succeeded in working his right hand out of the rope which held then and then with his jack-knife cut the rope with which his limbs were bound and released his sister from her bonds. Then he went to the house of his nearest neighbor, John Riddle, and told him what had happened.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 25. - A heavy casterly snowstorm set in here last night and continues to-night with rain and sleet, making a wild night along brigs are anchored in the harbor. The schooners George Meshinger and Levanter still remain ashers. The achooners J. W. Gaskell is waiting for fair weather to tow to Boston.

FORT PAIRTELD, Me., Jan. 25.—This has been the coldest day of the season, the mercury being 40° below tero this merning.

Buntington, Vt., Jan. 25.—Lake Champlain froze over last night, five days earlier than the average date. Oswego, N.Y., Jan. 25.—Archibald Forbes, a demented out man living in New-Haven, this county, was found in the read several miles from home this morning frozen to

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 25,-The snow-slides on the Ore-

picks and shovels. FRESKO, Cal., Jan. 25. - The increased rains of the past

RELIEVILLE, OHL. Jan 25.—The River Moira Las ri-en two feet since Saturday. One hundred houses have been vacated and some of the business establish-ment in Murney's Ward have been closed.

CHICAGO'S FILTHY WATER SUPPLY.

Circago, Jan. 25 .- A report of the result of his investigations of the water supply and sewage problems of Chicago was made to the Chicago City Council this evening by Dr. John H. Rauch, secretary of the Hitnois State Board of Health. Dr. Rauch says: 'It is beyond question that the sewage of about 0,000 persons is daily poured into the lake from Chiengo, Lake View and Hyde Park. The sewage of fully 500,000 additional population for at least forty days in August, September and November, 1885, was also emptied in Lake Michigan. Twice during this period the indescribable filth of the South Fork was swept into the same source of water supply, and during a portion of the time the contents of the North Branch were pumped the time the contents of the North Branch were pumped through Fullerton-ave, conduit into this general receptacle and fountain. It is not thicago and the humadintely subjacent territory which are alone cencerned in the proper solution of this problem. The communities along the canal and river, to Peoria at least, are also increased. It is indispensable to the health of Chicago and of the towns and vidages along the lake shore from Evanston to South Chicago that hake Michigan be impollited, and this involves some disposition of their sewage product ofter than its deposit in the lake." He recommends the immediate creation of a metropolition drainage district to care for the sewage of Chicago and its environs.

MILTON WESTON GIVING UP ALL HOPE. PITTSBURG, Jan. 25 .- Milton Weston, the Chleago capitalist, convicted of manslaughter in the from New-York. It is understood that Mr. Weston has given up all hope of seouring a new trial and will appear in court on Westnesday to be sentenced and submit to the inevitable. Murrayville gas weil case, arrived in the city to-day

RELIC OF A LONG-FORGOTTEN WRECK.

Boston, Jan. 25 (Special).-The recent heavy gales on the Maine coast washed up at Kennebunk the copper-fastened keel of a vessel which had evidently lain on the bottom of the ocean for many years. It was care fully examined by old salts, and the opinion is expressed that the keel belonged to the Isadora, which was lost of York Cliffs, Me., November 30, 1842, with all on board.

WRONG DIAGNOSES OF SMALLPOX. The Medical Society of New-York County met last evening at No. 12 West Thirty-first-st., and listened to a paper on "The Radical Operation for the Cure of Hernia" by Dr. Abte and a paper on "The Diagnosis of Smallpox" by Dr. Morrow. Dr. Morrow said that of Smallpox" by Dr. Morrow. Dr. Morrow said that
the recent case of a physician muleted in damages for
having complied with the regulation of the Health
Board in having reported a suspected case of smallpox
emphasized the reed of accuracy in diagnosing cases. It
was not his place, he said, to refer to the injusty of the
decision, but it was as unbitting that a person not having
small pox should be sent to the hospital and exposed to
the contagion there as that those having it should be
ailowed at road to spread the contagion. He thought the
Legislature should be memorialized to pass a bill exempting physicians from times for complying with the
regulations of the Board of-Health. Out of 2,500 persons
admitted to the smallpox hospital of the city, forty-two
were on a false diagnosis.

Dr. P. A. Morrow was elected a delegate to the State
Medical Society. A bill drawn up under the direction of
the Academy of Medicine and approved by it, entitled
"an act for the better preservation of the health of children in institutions," was approved.

ARRANGING FOR MR. MORGAN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of D. P. Morgan, the well-known stock speculator, who died at Washington on Sunday morning, will be held at his home in that city to-day. It will be private, although no personal friends will be ex-cluded. The body will be brought to New-York and will be, met on Wednesday morning, by the pail bearers, Cornelius Fellowes, William Fellowes, Thomas Theston and Fellowes Davis. There will be no services in this city. Prayers will be read at the burial at Greenwood. Mr. Morgan's death was announced at the Stook Ex-change yeaterday and the following dominities was alp-pointed to prepare suitable resolutions: S. V. White, L. L. White, S. B. Van Emburgh, Fellowes Davis and Thomas Tileston. will be private, although no personal friends will be ex-

MILLIONS FOR A NEW BRIDGE

AN OUTRAGE ON THE TAXPAYERS.

OVER TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS TO BE WASTED ON THE NEW HARLEM RIVER BRIDGE-A MOST

AMAZING CONTRACT.

High Bridge.

Never were commissioners charged with carrying to completion any public improvement, real or tended, clothed with more absolute powers or more fully relieved to advance from responsibility for what ever they might choose to do, within the broad limits of the act providing for their appointment, than those ap-pointed by Mayor Grace, the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, to build a bill under which the taxpayers of this city are said to be saddled with an additional burden of at least \$2,680,000, which there is nothing in the act to prevent the commissioners from increasing indefinitely at their own sweet wills, was engineered through the Legis known politician notoriously interested in a large degree in property which will be benefited by the scheme be-cause it lies near the point at which the bridge is to be

built. This point is about a quarter of a mile above

The Legislature passed on June 11, 1885, a bill which was introduced by Senator Plunkitt providing for the ap-pointment by the Mayor, Controller and President of the Board of Aldermen, of three commissioners to construct the proposed bridge. The act directed that the commissioners, when appointed, should proceed immediately to construct the bridge, and it was to be completed within three years from the passage of the act. The commission ers were not to receive any salary but, in the language of the act, "may provide all necessary materials and em-ploy such persons as they may deem necessary for the work of constructing said bridge and fix their compensation." The materia:s were to be Iron, steel or stone; the width not less than eighty feet and the grade to be bridge to be free of passage and to be maintained by the that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should on the requisition of said commissioners specifying the amount needed in any calendar year for the work of constructing said bridge, raise such amount by taxation on the real and personal property liable to taxation in said city. The Controller of said city shall pay from such moneys upon vouchers certified by said commissioners in form to be approved by said Controller the cost of the materials, labor and services required in the construction of said bridge and the necessary expenses of nuected therewith."

Thus the bill gave the most unlimited discretion to the commissioners as to the amount to be expended and absolute control over the work, and saddled all the cost upon the city. THE TRIBUNE denounced the bill as a scheme in the interest of a few property-owners upon the Harlem and declared the proposed bridge as entirely unnecessary. But sufficient influence was brought to Albany to scenre the passage of bear at the act. It was plain that in the hands of a Mayor friendly to the scheme it could be made the means of accomplishing one of the greatest bs ever perpetrated at the expense of the taxpayers of New-York. At that time Mayor Grace was strongly opposed to the project. He asked Corporation Counsel Lacombe for his opinion whether the provision of the statute for the appointment of the commissioners was mandatory or permissive. Mr. Lacombs said that it plainly was mandatory and therefore the commissioners were appointed. They are Jacob Lorillard, of No. 66 outh-st., David James King, of No. 25 William-st. and Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Canard L ue.

NO CHECKS OR LIMITATIONS The answers of Corporation Counsel Lacombe

the communications that have been addressed to him from time to time by the commissioners and the Mayor relative to the meanopinton, show how sweeping and unlimited are the powers of the commission. If the commissioners were incompetent, carcless or irresponsible, if they chose to expend ten millions of dollars in this scheme, all the city could do under that act would be to pay their bills. Commissioner Lorillard sent a letter to the Corporation Cousel last October asking if the commission was bound by any provisions in the city charter or by any ordinances, or by any of the checks usually applied to limit expenditure. Mr. Lacombe was obliged to answer "No"; that they had a right under the act to disregard charters and ordinances alike. In answer to their question as to their right to go ahead and advertise for the submission of plans and specifications, and to act upon them, he answered toat they could do all that in their own way and at their own pleasure. He warned them, however, against undertaking any exponditures in the city's name without first getting an appropriation. To another communication asking if the Board of Estimate and Appor-FORTLAYD, Ore, Jan. 25.—The show-stream of the open leaflest and Appertune Dalles and Multhomah Falls, are much heavier than was at first supposed, as earth, trees and rocks were brought down with the snow. Ploughs cannot break through this obstruction, and it must be removed with

ttons. The act took effect immediately upon its passage, so that the bridge must be completed within three years from last June. In this bill there are none of the usual safeguards against an abuse of power on the part of the agents of the city. There is no provision for a public call for proposals, for precise specifications as cost of labor and material, for bonds to be given by the contractors, and for obtaining the best work at the least cost by giving the contract to the lowest respons ble bidder. It is left to the commissioners to say of what material the bridge shall be constructed. They are left free to make any terms they please with any individual or company they may please to select, publicly or privately; to allow any compensation that they may choose to give to the contractor; and to pay for labor and material any price that they may decide upon, without any refer to the interest of the tax-paying public at large. The result of such loose legislation is seen to the action which the commissioners have privately taken. The TRIBUNE has ascertained that a contract has been drawn up with the Union Bridge Company by which the commissioners give away the job upon terms most amax-

ingly a tvantageous to the company. As soon as they were appointed, the commissioners atted up and occupied sumptuous offices in the Cotton Exchange building, appointed William J. McAlpin their engineer, and proceeded to business. They gave notice that they would receive propositions for building the ridge both upon a plan of their own and upon plans that should be submitted to them. Then without giving the public any opportunity to judge of the relative merits of the plans submitted they adopted one which their engineer estimated would make the cost of the structure, which they decided should be built of expensive material, about \$2,680,000. The nature of the plan and of the specifications was not made public, an contract with the Union Bridge Company was drawn up, and on Friday last was laid before the Corporation Counsel for his opinion as to its legulity. Meantime \$750,000 has been put in the tax levy by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as the amount to be raised by direct taxation for the work during the

THE MAYOR STRANGELY SILENT.

The Legislature is in session and Mayor Grace, if still of the same opinion as that which he held last year, when he was represented at Albany in opposing the bill, could send to the State Capitol and try the bill repealed. His opposition last year was strenuous and bitter. It was represented to the Legislature that it would be an outrage to build the bridge at a time when the city was so heavily in debt, and the rate of taxation so high. It was mainamed-and in this all taxpayers except those immediately interested in the job will concur—that such a structure would not be needed for twenty years to come, if at all. But the Mayor, strangely enough, seems to

have lost all interest in the subject. A CONTRACT WHICH GIVES THE CONTRACTORS EVERYTHING.

"The contract between the commissioners and the Union Bridge Company is a most extraordinary document, and quite in harmony with the remarkable act under shelter of which it was drawn up. Its submission to the Corporation Counsel amounts to nothing at all. All he can do is to say whether or not its terms are legal, and he has already and, in effect, that the act is so unlimited in its grant of power and discretion that the commissioners might make almost any terms and they would be legal. The contract is signed and sealed, but it is not known if it has yet been delivered. The parties of the first part are the Union Bridge Company, which is composed of Charles Kellogg, of Athens, Penn., Thomas C. Clark and Charles Macdonald, of New-York City, and George S. Fields and Edmund Hayes, of Buffalo. They agree with the com-missioners to construct and finish the bridge, including the furnishing of all materials and all other things neces-eary, and the person whom they agree to satisfy as to their work is the engineer of the commissioners, Mr. McAlpine. If he thinks it is all right the taxpayers can agree with him or not, just as they rike, but they must